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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization grouping together, for their peace-time activities, the National Societies, of the following countries : ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILI, CHINA, COLOMBIA COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERSIA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SALVADOR, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.

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THE RED CROSS THE WORLD OVER

XVth International Red Cross Conference.

A meeting of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, held in Brussels last March to discuss the preparations for the XVth International Red Cross Conference to be held at Tokyo next year, fixed October 20th, 1934, as the date for the opening of the Conference, and urged national Red Cross Societies to send fully representative delegations.

An idea of the exceptional interest presented by this Conference may be gathered from the agenda, which comprise no fewer than twentyfive items. Many of the questions tabled for discussion relate directly to the peace-time work of the Red Cross, and some of them have a universal appeal which must claim the attention even of the uninitiated. Among these may be cited the problems of the International Relief Union; the rôle of the Red Cross as a factor in promoting international understanding; the Red Cross ''Truce''; Red Cross participation in the relief of destitution and unemployment; Red Cross activities at sea; popular health instruction, rural hygiene and the health of merchant seamen; first aid on highways; air ambulances, etc.

In these days of enforced economy, prospective delegates will be particularly appreciative of the arrangements made by the Japanese Red Cross to reduce their expenditure to a minimum. The facilities it has secured include free transportation over all railways in Japan, Korea and Manchuria, a discount of ten per cent on hotel bills, and a fifteen per cent cut in ocean travel fares by Japanese lines. Certain other shipping lines are also prepared to grant a similar cut.

Delegates attending the Conference will see one of the best organized Red Cross Societies in the world. Certain national Societies have already, through their publications, asked any of their members who are likely to be able to undertake the journey at their own expense to get into touch with national headquarters, with a view to constituting good representative delegations. It is hoped that nursing and Junior Red Cross interests will be specially well represented.

New Junior Red Cross Brochure.

With a view to stimulating inter-school correspondence between Junior groups in Latin-America, the League Secretariat has issued a Spanish edition of its illustrated brochure on school correspondence under the title of ''Queridos Amigos de Ultramar''. Copies of this publication have already been distributed among the Spanish-speaking Red Cross Societies, and letters of appreciation received by the Secretariat from many of these Societies indicate that the brochure is filling a long-felt need. Certain of the Sections have announced their intention of reproducing the contents, in whole or in part, in their magazines.

Propaganda by Film.

The American Red Cross has produced a sound film, 150 feet in length and requiring approximately one minute to show, for the use of its chapters during the 1933 membership campaign. The sale price is nine dollars.

The subject of the film is an appeal for membership support made by a charming little girl seated before a small sewing machine. She interrupts her work to say :

" I suppose you wonder why I am so busy at my sewing. I am a member of the Junior Red Cross. See this pin? Today, our teacher asked who would like to join the American Red Cross, and every pupil in the class did. She told us how... (here a flash showing volunteers in a workroom sewing garments for the needy)... more than 6000,00 people volunteer their services, making clothing for the needy."

A Red Cross disaster relief station momentarily fills the screen.

"Some of your money is used to feed hungry people."

The view of the child is again displaced, this time by scenes of floods and devastating fire. The girl continues:

"When a storm, tornado, fire or flood strikes, the American Red Cross is first to respond with relief of food, clothing, medicine and shelter. (Here, views of the Southern Californian earthquake are shown). Isn't that a lot of service for the little sum the American Red Cross asks of you? Won't you help the Red Cross to carry on? Please join now."

Because of its brevity, this film can be incorporated, without inconvenience, in the regular programmes of all motion picture theatres and should make a direct appeal to theatre managers and their audiences.

Floods in China.

The Yellow River has once again taken a terrible toll of death and destruction. At the end of August, it overflowed its banks, submerging the countryside for many miles round, driving three million people from their homes and threatening them with famine.

The Chinese Red Cross is making its contribution to the work of relief and is to undertake the task of providing food and shelter for the flood victims in the Honan district. At the Chinese Society's request, the Red Cross Societies of a number of countries in the Far East have been asked to help, and in particular to send rice if possible to aid in solving the problem of feeding the disaster sufferers.

The American Red Cross has contributed a donation of $50,000 (silver), and the Japanese Red Cross 3,000 yen.

The following cable has reached the League Secretariat from the Chinese Red Cross:

''Chincross plans to undertake Honan Province over twenty Hsiens (districts). Flooded Wah-Hsien alone lost sixty villages; thousands drowned; millions refugees awaiting help. Dysentery, typhoid spreading''.

A New Hospital for Finland.

Plans are under consideration for the construction of a vast 2,370-bed hospital in Helsingfors, which is to cost three hundred million Finnish marks (the value of the Finnish mark being approximately 1¼d). The Committee in charge of the arrangements—composed of representatives of the Government, the University and the Town Council of Helsingfors—is presided over by Dr. Suolahti, a member of the Central Committee of the Finnish Red Cross. Dr. Suolahti, it will be recalled, took a very active part in the building of the recently inaugurated Red Cross hospital in Helsingfors.

The new establishment is to be the last word in hospital construction. It will comprise clinics, operating theatres, lecture halls, a pavilion for nurses, a club-house for medical students and separate wings for scientific research. It is anticipated that the cost of upkeep will amount to some 48 million Finnish marks per annum.

Highway First Aid in Java.

To the profane, Java conjures up visions of wide swamps and impenetrable jungle where the only danger to be feared by the traveller would be a fortuitous encounter with a wild beast or a venomous reptile. But the latest letter from the Netherlands East Indies Red Cross Society is sufficient to dispel any such illusion. There, too, the motor-car has made itself at home and is proving just as deadly to the unwary road user as in other parts of the world.

The Red Cross in Java has followed the example of so many other National Societies and has established a network of first aid posts on the roads all over the island. These posts already number 157, and are performing very useful work in succouring the victims of road accidents. Their organization and signalization are strictly in conformity with the recommendations of the Standing International Commission on First Aid on Highways, the object of which is the universal standardization of such posts.

King Feisal.

By the death of King Feisal in Berne, the Iraq Red Crescent — founded nearly two years ago at Baghdad — has lost its Patron. His Majesty, and indeed the whole Royal Family, had followed the progress of the young Society with the keenest interest.

On learning of King Feisal's death, the League of Red Cross Societies sent the following message to Baghdad:

"Beg Iraq Red Crescent accept heartfelt sympathy League of Red Cross Societies on death of your Royal Patron.

SWIFT."

The reply received from the Society read as follows:

"Our Society offers sincere thanks for your kind condolences on His Majesty's death, the Society's Patron and builder of Iraq Kingdom.

IRAQ RED CRESCENT SOCIETY."

King Feisal and the Red Crescent.

In the course of an official visit to Ankara in May 1931, the late King Feisal visited the new headquarters of the Turkish Red Crescent, where the president, Dr. Rewfik Bey, explained to him the immense potentialities of the Society as a factor in improving public health and mitigating the suffering caused by disasters.

So deeply impressed was the royal visitor that he asked to be initiated into the organization and working of the institution.

On returning to Baghdad, one of His Majesty's first actions was to set on foot a scheme for the establishment of a Red Crescent Society in Iraq. Through his personal initiative, a Commission was appointed to work out the necessary plans and, a few months later—on March 20th 1932—the new Society was officially constituted. The King was present at the inauguration ceremony and made a speech in which he announced his intention of taking the Society under his patronage.

Their Royal Highnesses Princesses Azhar and Rajha, following the example of their father, are keenly interested in the development of the Iraq Red Crescent and have made themselves personally responsible for raising a voluntary aid detachment, composed of Iraq ladies.

Delano Memorial.

The completion of this tribute to the 296 American nurses who lost their lives in the Great War, which will probably be ready for dedication within the next few months, will have represented nearly fifteen years of slow but patient effort on the part of those entrusted with the erection of the memorial.

The statue, about seven feet in height, representing "The Spirit of Nursing", is of bronze, while the stele and exedra are of white marble. The whole memorial is 33 feet in length and will be set in a background of evergreens and shrubs. The grounds immediately surrounding it are being planted with elms and other ornamental trees. The statue will stand in close proximity to the three white marble buildings of American Red Cross headquarters two of which are memorials to "The Women of the North and the Women of the South", and to "The Women of the World War" respectively. The figure is draped, not in the costume of any one of the nursing sisterhoods of today, but in the long, restful, perpendicular lines that suggest the dress rather than depict it. At the foot of the statue is a curved bench bearing the following inscription: (Right side) "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night nor for the arrow that flieth by day" (Left side) "Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday".

The first steps towards the erection of the Delano memorial were taken by members of the Army Nurse Corps immediately following Jane Delano's death in France on April 15th, 1919. A sum of $600 was collected at that time by the group. This formed the nucleus for a much larger sum, almost entirely contributed by the nurses of the United States.

ALBANIA

Appointment of New Director The League Secretariat has been notified by the Albanian Red Cross of the appointment of Dr. Fahri Rashid, former member of the Albanian National Assembly and one-time Minister of Public Instruction, as Director-General of that Society.

ARGENTINA

Distributions of Food and Clothing During the patriotic festival last July, the "Amalia Clusellas" Committee of the Argentine Red Cross distributed 55 cots and 1,025 articles of warm clothing and woollies to needy children. Food hampers were also supplied to destitute families, and the boys and girls in such families were presented with flags and dainties.

The Barracas sub-committee and the Junior Red Cross Committee of the Bernardo de Irigoyen School made similar distributions.

AUSTRALIA

Tribute to Juniors A recent issue of the EDUCATION GAZETTE AND TEACHERS' AID of Victoria (Australia), contains a striking testimony to the Junior Red Cross from the Minister of Education in Victoria, who declared himself entirely in agreement with the opinions expressed by educational authorities in Canada on the same subject. Below are extracts from the Minister's statement.

"Mr. Pennington (the Minister) was impressed by the summary of relief work accomplished by the Circles during the past twelve months. He congratulates the young members on contributing £2,164 to hospitals and in sending such generous supplies of groceries, vegetables and clothing to these institutions and to the families of disabled soldiers.

"The Minister has learnt, too, with pleasure, that the Circles provide the salary of an almoner, who visits sufferers from infantile paralysis in their own homes and watches over their welfare with the object of preventing permanent disablement. Teachers who are responsible for encouraging this beneficent work in their schools are rendering significant service to the community...

"The Minister has heard with satisfaction of the good-will of district inspectors and teachers to the movement, and of what they are doing in its interests. In his visits to schools, the Director has seen much evidence of what the Society is doing for the lives of its young members.

"Mr. Pennington has no hesitation in commending this voluntary movement, not only for its campaign of kindness and its health teaching, but for what twelve and a half million members in 50 countries are doing to sweeten international relationships. The Red Cross authorities in Victoria can rest assured that any delegate from the Junior Red Cross Committee who may visit schools to explain the working of the organization will be received with all possible courtesy by head teachers."

AUSTRIA

Effects of the Crisis The reports presented at the last annual general assembly of the Austrian Red Cross make sad reading. So severely hit has this Society been by the economic depression that all-round curtailments in expenditures have been necessitated. The stocks at the central supply depôt have been liquidated, and the Red Cross nursing school has had to be closed down. In view of the widespread unemployment among trained nurses, it has been decided to suspend the nursing courses for the time being, so as to avoid congesting the profession still further.

A brighter note is struck in the reports on the three medical institutions owned by the Society viz., the Bad Gastein thermal establishment, the Grimmenstein sanatorium and the Hütteldorf institution, the budgets of which actually show a small surplus.

The Austrian Red Cross is now busy with the organization of a system of first aid on highways. A tentative plan has been drawn up by the Society, in conjunction with the national automobile and touring associations, and submitted to the competent authorities. Efforts have already been made in this direction by certain of the regional Red Cross committees, but no nation-wide organization yet exists for the relief of victims of road accidents.

In the report of the Child Welfare Section, stress is laid on the disproportion between the resources of the Society and the requests for help received by it. The number of appeals has almost doubled since last year, while the funds have diminished in inverse ratio. In spite of this, ten thousand quarts of milk and large quantities of food and clothing have been distributed to needy children, the deficit having been met from the reserve fund. It is interesting to note that, in the majority of cases, the requests were for food or garments and not for money.

In an endeavour to meet the deficit in its budget caused by diminished subventions, the Junior Red Cross section is increasing the price of its magazine, the subscription to which will, in future, cost one dollar (or 4/6d) per annum, or 75 cents (4/-) if ten or more subscriptions are ordered.

CANADA

Enrolment of Nurses In Canada, the Red Cross and the Canadian Nursing Association are jointly responsible for the mobilization of qualified nurses in the event of disaster or war. Although the partnership only dates from 1930, the number of nurses on the rolls at the end of 1932 was upwards of a thousand.

COLOMBIA

New President for Red Cross At the general assembly of the Colombian Red Cross, held on June 30th last, Dr. Jorge Bejarano was elected President of the National Committee for the period 1933 to 1935.

DENMARK

Samaritan Jubilee

The sixth meeting of the Danish Red Cross Samaritans, held at Odense on August 25th and 26th last, coincided with the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Samaritan movement in Denmark.

It was in October 1883 that the Danish Red Cross inaugurated its first Samaritan course, following the example set the previous year by Professor Friedrich von Esmarch at Kiel. During these fifty years, the Society has trained 36,000 Samaritans. The organization today consists of fifteen detachments comprising 600 members, and of fifty Samaritan Societies with a total of 2,600 members.

At the Odense meeting, 113 official delegates and 37 guests were present, including the president and the members of the central committee of the Danish Red Cross, and representatives of the other Scandinavian Red Cross Societies. A demonstration of disaster relief work by a Samaritan detachment was staged in connexion with this meeting. The proceedings were broadcast so that the Samaritans throughout Denmark could follow the different phases of the manifestation.

The Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies was unfortunately unable to accept the invitation to send a representative to the meeting.

FRANCE

The Vauvert Preventorium

At the time of its inception, in 1921, this beautifully-situated preventorium in Touraine was a modest establishment with accommodation for twenty-five children, to care for whom a staff consisting of a matron and a nurse was sufficient.

Thanks to liberal donations, the S.S.B.M. (French Red Cross) was able, in 1924, to adjoin to the premises a nursery for 60 children aged from one day to three years. In 1930, the preventorium itself was enlarged and now has room for 100 delicate children. To run these two institutions, a large staff is needed, comprising a matron, an assistant matron, twelve nurses or probationers, a housekeeper and eighteen wardmaids. A lady doctor attends each day.

Last year, 52,000 hospital days were registered but so perfect was the organization that the cost for the year was only 375,000 francs (or £3,000 at par).

GERMANY

From Aeroplane to Ambulance

One night, not long ago, a Red Cross first-aid detachment was summoned to the local aerodrome to help in converting a commercial plane into an air ambulance. Within a few hours, a stretcher had been constructed and installed in the cabin, and at dawn the aeroplane flew off to the island of Sylt, in the North Sea, to fetch a patient and carry him in haste to a hospital in Berlin, where he arrived before noon.

GREECE

Junior Visits

The system of exchange visits is extensively practised among the schools affiliated to the Greek Junior Red Cross. At the beginning of the summer, 120 school-children, accompanied by seven teachers, journeyed from Macedonia and Thrace to Athens, where they were the guests of Junior Red Cross headquarters. Free accommodation was provided for them, and receptions, demonstrations and entertainments were organized in their honour.

Similar arrangements were made for a party of fifty American Juniors of Greek origin who arrived in Greece from the U. S. A. on August 2nd.

GUATEMALA

The Year's Work

An interesting report on the work of the Guatemala Red Cross for the year 1932 has just reached the League Secretariat.

The first chapter gives an account of the last general assembly, at which it was decided to revise the statutes of the Society.

Several pages of the report are devoted to the external relations of the Red Cross of Guatemala. Congratulations and thanks are offered to the League of Red Cross Societies, to its Chairman and to its Secretary-General. Reference is made to the fact that it was through the League's intermediary that the Society made its contribution of 1,250 francs to the relief of earthquake sufferers in Santiago de Cuba.

For geographical and historical reasons, relations between Guatemala and the other Central-American republics are particularly active, and the spirit of fraternal solidarity uniting these countries was strikingly illustrated at the time of the disasters which, not long ago, overtook Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua. The Managua earthquake, in particular, provoked a spontaneous outburst of sympathy among the population of Guatemala, the sequel of which was the presentation by the Guatemalan Red Cross to the Town of Managua of a surgical amphitheatre, inaugurated on September 15th, 1932.

At the free medico-surgical dispensary maintained by the Society at Guatemala for the working classes, nearly 3,900 persons were treated last year. The ambulance service covered a total distance of 1,625 kilometres during the same period, 352 persons having been carried.

The provincial committees have also been active. At the time of the Fuego volcanic eruption, prompt relief was extended to the homeless victims by the Escuintala committee. It was the Red Cross again which took the situation in hand when, at the end of last year, a violent epidemic of influenza and malaria broke out at Jutiapa.

The victims of the Santa Maria volcano eruption (August 1932) have particular cause to be grateful to the Red Cross, for, thanks to the Society's generous gift of 24 tracts of land, they have been able to build new homes and organize their lives anew.

INDIA

Tuberculosis Propaganda

The King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund, administered by the Indian Red Cross Society, has declared ruthless war against tuberculosis, which, of late years, has assumed alarming proportions among the native populations of India. Committees have been set up all over the country to carry into effect the recommendations of the experts at headquarters.

The latest move in the campaign is the publication of an artistic coloured poster depicting in six different episodes how the disease is spread by careless spitting and coughing. In addition to this, a booklet has been issued, entitled THE TUBERCULOSIS PROBLEM, analyzing an article which appeared in the Bulletin of the League of Nations' Health Organization last December under the title of "General Principles Governing the Prevention of Tuberculosis", and showing its application to conditions in India. The author of the pamphlet is General Sir John Megaw, Director General of the Indian Medical Service.

New Poster for Juniors

The Junior Red Cross of India has issued a new poster, for use in schools, depicting, by means of appropriate illustrations, how the sixteen health rules should be observed by Juniors desirous of safeguarding their own health and that of their comrades. These posters are sold at 3 annas apiece, or 16 rupees per hundred.

NEW ZEALAND

Annual Report

The report for the year ending March 31st presented by the Chairman at the first meeting of the Dominion Council of the newly-incorporated New Zealand Red Cross Society, illustrates the remarkable spirit of enterprise animating those responsible for the Society's destinies.

Persistent efforts are being made to interest the New Zealand public and the press in Red Cross matters. A great variety of articles and pamphlets have been issued, and have been most favourably received; it has been necessary to have them reprinted several times to meet the growing demand for Red Cross literature. In its propaganda effort, the Society has been accorded most generous support and co-operation by the press of the country. (The report mentions, in this connexion, the value of the popular articles and news items issued by the League each month to national Red Cross Societies for publication.) On Red Cross "Day" an article prepared by the Society was addressed to all local branches for publication, either in newspapers or as broadcasts; the article was accompanied by a reproduction of Florence Nightingale's favourite photograph, supplied by the British Red Cross. On the same occasion, the Chairman broadcast from two of the national stations an appeal to the public to support the Red Cross.

One of the outstanding events of the year was the constitution of a Disaster Relief Fund, both principal and interest on which are to be immediately available in the event of national disaster. Use has already been made of this fund in connexion with the recent Meeanee floods.

A scheme has been devised for splitting up New Zealand, for Red Cross purposes, into 23 geographical districts, each with an important town or port as its main centre, as it is considered that such an arrangement will widen the scope and influence of the Red Cross throughout the country. This plan has been tentatively adopted by the Dominion Executive.

A marked increase in membership during the year was reported from all parts of the country.

First Aid for Juniors

The League Secretariat has received two copies of a new first aid manual issued by the Junior Red Cross of New Zealand. This is intended primarily for Juniors undergoing training in home nursing and first aid, but a number of seniors in the elementary classes have expressed the desire to make use of it. The manual is being offered for sale, in the majority of cases, at cost price, i.e. 3 pence per copy.

PERU

Junior Progress

The July-August, 1933, number of the Peruvian Junior Red Cross magazine SERVIR reproduces the new statutes of the organization as approved by Government Decree of July 14th last.

The number of school groups is continually growing, and the children of Peru are throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the work of the Junior Red Cross. One of their most appreciated activities is the organization of school canteens for needy children. To stimulate the development of similar canteens in other schools, the Peruvian Juniors have produced a propaganda film showing the utility of this work.

POLAND

Junior Enterprise

To mark its appreciation and interest in the endeavours of the local Juniors, who, for some years past, have been distinguishing themselves by their diligence and altruism, the Siedlce Committee of the Polish Red Cross opened a summer colony for destitute children and organized special courses for girl members of the Junior Red Cross.

The first course, lasting a fortnight, covered a great variety of subjects : history of the Red Cross, organization of Junior circles, Junior activities, first aid, protection against poison gases, hygiene, inter-school correspondence, book-keeping, etc., and was attended by 26 primary and secondary school pupils aged from 15 to 17 years. The lecturers were drawn from among the members of the directorate of the Siedlce regional committee, with the exception of a delegate of the Central Committee of the Polish Red Cross who journeyed from Warsaw to lecture to the children on inter-school correspondence.

Both the courses and the summer colony came to an end on August 15th, having been immensely appreciated by all concerned. It is hoped that girls who have taken these courses will show themselves capable of acting as Junior Red Cross organizers.

SALVADOR

First Aid on Roads

The problem of providing emergency care for victims of road accidents in Salvador has been partially solved by the action of the Red Cross of that country in installing first-aid boxes in the police stations along the highways leading from the capital, San Salvador, to the Lake of Ilopango and the Liberty Port (Puerto de la Libertad). Further extensions of this service are contemplated in the near future.

The Society has also decided to acquire an ambulance, and a collection of life-belts for use at dangerous points of the Lakes of Ilopango and Coatepeque, and in the different ports.

The Bulletin of the Salvadorian Red Cross, which had been suspended for a few months, made its reappearance in June. In its present form, the publication differs from its earlier policy in that more space is devoted to the anti-tuberculosis campaign, an activity to which the Society is now giving more and more attention.

SPAIN

Opening of New Clinic

The Spanish Red Cross recently inaugurated at Granada a new medical and surgical clinic, equipped on the most up-to-date lines and containing accommodation for twenty in-patients. The building, which can be enlarged in case of necessity, is a two-storied construction. The ground floor is occupied by the ambulance service, the supply depôt and the women's ward. On the floor above are the remaining wards, the operating theatre, and the offices and conference room of the local Red Cross committee.

For persons of limited means, a small charge only is made for board and the use of the operating theatre, while indigent patients are received gratuitously. Special terms are accorded to members of the Red Cross and their families.

The direction of the clinic has been entrusted to the chairman of the local Red Cross committee, Dr. Antonio Hernandez Ortiz.

SWEDEN

Four Years of Progress

The latest report of the Swedish Red Red Cross constitutes a remarkable record of the progress achieved by that Society in the different branches of its activity. The extent of this progress is made more apparent by the fact that the figures contained in the report are shown against those of four years ago.

During this period, the membership has grown from 78,000 to 108,000, while the number of local sections has advanced from 533 to 670—an increase of 30 per cent. At the present time, three per cent of the entire population are enrolled in the Red Cross.

The capital of the Society amounts to 14 million crowns. During the last four years, 1,500,000 crowns have been expended on work connected with social welfare.

The following comparative table is eloquent of the efforts made by the Swedish Red Cross to cope with the increasing responsibilities devolving upon it as a result of the prevailing unemployment and economic distress:

	1929	1933
Number of Nurses	1,400	1,700
Number of Samaritans	1,450	2,700
Maternity Homes	34	48
First-Aid Posts for Cases of Drowning	0	4
First-Aid Posts on Highways	0	21
Accident First-Aid Posts	0	39
Public Baths	8	11
Dental Clinics	40	236
Air Ambulances	2	2
Motor Ambulances	40	160

SWITZERLAND

The Red Cross and Nursing

The Red Cross has made an immense contribution towards raising the standard of nursing in Switzerland. Besides exercising supervision over the seven schools of nursing recognized by the Swiss Confederation, the Swiss Red Cross maintains two schools of its own, at Berne and Lausanne respectively.

The Secretary-General of the Swiss Red Cross is chairman of the Examining Board of the Swiss Nursing Alliance, which is, in fact, an offshoot of the Red Cross. The members of the Association —of whom there are approximately 1,700, for the most part women—must be holders either of the diploma of one of the nursing schools or of the certificate instituted by the Alliance some twenty years ago. By virtue of this stipulation, most of the nurses in Switzerland are affiliated to the Red Cross, which is thus enabled to exercise a preponderating influence in the matter of professional training.

Each of the eight sections of the Alliance maintains an employment bureau, several of which are directly affiliated to and subventioned by the Red Cross. The official organ of the Alliance —''Le Bulletin des Infirmières''—is also published by the Red Cross and has a circulation of 3,000 copies. Besides this, the Society shares in the administration of the rest home for nurses at Evilard-sur-Bienne, which it is proposing shortly to enlarge at its own expense.

UNITED STATES

Hurricane Relief

Early in September, Judge Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross, launched an appeal for funds to aid the victims of the hurricane which, last month, devastated the Lower Rio Grande Valley.

With characteristic speed, the American Red Cross was in action within a few hours of the first storm warning being issued, and emergency food and medical supplies were rushed to the affected communities.

JUNIOR RED CROSS MAGAZINES

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS

MUCH has been written during the past few years of the value of international school correspondence as a method of promoting feelings of genuine friendliness and comradeship between Junior Red Cross members in different countries. Another factor which is playing an increasingly important part in encouraging these sentiments is the policy which has been adopted by nearly all the 36 Junior Red Cross magazines which, in 29 different countries, serve as the vehicles for spreading amongst children of school age knowledge of the ideals and achievements of the Junior Red Cross. This policy, which dates from a meeting of Junior Red Cross magazine editors held at League headquarters in 1926, aims at fostering the international viewpoint by publishing in each national Junior Red Cross magazine some of the best of the articles and stories which have appeared in the Junior Red Cross magazines of other countries.

In order to facilitate the selection of material suitable for this purpose the Junior Red Cross Division of the League periodically issues to the national editors a roneographed paper containing excerpts for this purpose. During the past eight years reproductions of these excerpts in the different magazines have totalled nearly 4,000, of which 732 were noted in 1932 alone.

Approximately two-thirds of the excerpts thus reproduced represent the re-appearance of material which originally appeared in the columns of the Junior Red Cross magazine of another country. The remainder are original material supplied by the League Secretariat.

It may be of interest to observe that the magazines which during the past year or two have most freely employed material reproduced from Junior Red Cross magazines abroad are those of the Junior Red Cross Sections in Australia, Great Britain, Japan, Latvia, Yugoslavia and the United States; whereas the magazines whose "copy" has found most favour with the editors of Junior Red Cross magazines in other countries are those of Canada, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, Italy and the United States.

Apart from articles and stories which are reproduced bodily it is noteworthy that almost all national Junior magazines now give considerable space to Junior Red Cross activities in foreign countries. The pages and notes relating to the activities of Juniors at home are nearly always followed nowadays by a hardly less important series of notes on Junior activities abroad. Similarly, photographs of Junior Red Cross activities all over the world are freely used, and the photographs distributed for this purpose by the Secretariat of the League are almost as extensively employed as the material for publication.

The tendency which all these instances represent is a very definite one: the leaders of the Junior movement in all the countries are showing themselves increasingly anxious to bring home to the Junior members of the Red Cross that all who participate actively in the Red Cross movement are in a very real sense "members of one great family". Because they are members of one great family their interest in one another—in each other's national literature, national customs, national folklore—must be encouraged and maintained as an essential part of the education of every child who takes his membership in the Junior Red Cross seriously.

When the exchange of material between different Junior Red Cross groups is carried out by means of skilful translation, it may be used not only to reveal to children the ideas and customs of foreign countries, but also to show them how the ideas and customs of their own country are penetrating into the minds of the children abroad. To quote an example: A poem entitled: "Falling Snow-Flakes" appeared (of course in the Latvian language) in the January, 1931, issue of the Latvian Junior Red Cross magazine. In May 1931, the translation of this poem was included in the excerpts issued to national Societies from the headquarters of the League. The English version of "Falling Snow-Flakes" figured shortly afterwards in a number of the American Junior Red Cross News, and in November 1932 the English version was republished, in English, in the Latvian magazine, to show the Latvian Juniors how it had looked to American children.

The method of exchange adopted has another advantage besides constituting a factor in broadening the horizon of the readers of Junior Red Cross magazines. It has provided the editors of these publications with material which can always be used to fill their space—if there is space to be filled and no first-rate matter available from national sources. It is, from the editorial point of view, because this material already represents a selection of the best Junior Red Cross magazine material published throughout the world, "safe" material. So it may be said that the exchange has facilitated the work of editors, and improved the quality of Junior Red Cross magazines, as well as contributing in a not unimportant measure, to extend the interests of Juniors beyond the frontiers of their own countries and to serve as a link in the chain of international friendliness which they, with wholehearted enthusiasm, are seeking to forge.

JUNIORS OF JAPAN

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS IN ONE YEAR

THE Junior Red Cross movement in Japan has grown so rapidly since its inception in 1921 that it is now the strongest children's organization in the country; and during the single year 1932 it forged ahead so satisfactorily that the movement now stands, to the delight of its promoters, at a point which they would have been well content to see attained ten years later.

Such is the judgment of the man best qualified to form a considered opinion, Dr. Y. Inouyé, the much-travelled doctor, lawyer and soldier who, as head of the Division of Studies at Japanese Red Cross Headquarters, has been responsible from the beginning for the organization, the policy, and the programme of the Japanese Junior Red Cross. Ordinarily reserved to the point of cautiousness in his statements, he waxes eloquent and enthusiastic when he speaks of the Junior membership, the creation of which has been not the least of the services rendered by him to the Red Cross Society of Japan.

The figures of this membership in themselves are sufficiently striking. The last statistics available show that the Junior members of the Japanese Red Cross now number 1,976,960. In order to realize what these figures mean it must be recalled that, of the twelve and a half million Juniors in the world, a little more than half make up the Junior membership of the American Red Cross. Only two other Societies—the Japanese and the Italian (which boasts 1,725,000 Junior members)—have passed the million mark. The Japanese figure of almost two millions is actually more (by over 100,000) than the combined membership of all the Junior Red Cross Sections in Europe if the large Italian membership is left out of account.

The total population of the Japanese Empire is less than 90 millions, so that the proportion of the school children in the Empire who play an active part in the work of the Japanese Red Cross must be very high indeed. It is to be noted that, with the exception of a girls' high school in Tokyo (which specially asked to be allowed to join and was promptly authorized to do so), the Junior membership of the Japanese Red Cross is recruited exclusively from the elementary schools. This is not because the policy of the Red Cross aims at interesting only the younger children and their teachers, but because the first appeal of the movement has been found to lie in that direction in Japan.

The writer of the present article has been assured by Dr. Inouyé that the secret of the success which has followed the launching of the Junior movement in Japan lies in the fact that no pressure of any kind has been exerted upon the schools, so that there has never been any feeling on the part of the teachers that they were being asked to take on an additional burden of responsibility in the interests of the Red Cross. On the contrary, the initial phase consisted simply in facilitating experiment with the Junior Red Cross by teachers to whom the idea appealed as something which would make their work easier and enable them to show more satisfactory results with their pupils. Other teachers watched these experiments, and saw for themselves that the Junior Red Cross was something which they too would like to have in their schools. And so, in the course of a few years, the movement grew with startling rapidity to its present vast proportions.

The satisfaction which the leaders of the Junior movement in Japan feel with the developments of the last year or so, is inspired not so much by the continuance of the gratifying increase in membership as by the extent to which, during that period, circumstances have revealed the deep root which the Red Cross spirit has taken among the junior members. During 1932 it will be recalled that heavy floods occurred in Manchukuo—floods which would have been recognized as constituting a major disaster if they had occurred in territory less distant from the recognized centres of world information. In Japan, where almost everyone can realize from personal experience, or at least knows from eye witnesses' accounts, what appalling suffering is entailed by a large scale disaster, the extent of this catastrophe was fully realized, and determined efforts were made to send effective relief to the disaster sufferers. The Japanese Red Cross—just as it allows the demand for Junior Red Cross membership to come spontaneously from the schools—allowed the demand of the Junior Red Cross groups to be permitted to participate in this relief activity to come spontaneously from the Juniors themselves. The only "mot d'ordre" that went out from headquarters at Tokyo was to the effect that the participation of the Juniors, in all cases when they wished to play their part in collecting food or money for relief purposes, must represent a real effort on the part of the children. ("It is no good to them to subscribe money that merely comes out of father's pocket", Dr. Inouyé explained.)

This policy put the Japanese Juniors to a test the results of which were satisfactory in the highest degree. They proved triumphantly that the Juniors had sufficient imagination to realize the meaning of a catastrophe hundreds of miles away from their homes—that

they had the instinct to be helpful so far developed that they were willing to put themselves to very real trouble in order to help—and that they had the ingenuity and the perseverance necessary to enable them to give that help without its coming simply ''out of father's pocket''.

The funds raised by the Juniors on this occasion were not enormous, although they ran into thousands of yen. The impressive thing was that small sums came from Junior groups all over the country, and that they represented in every case payment for services rendered by the Juniors themselves. They found all kinds of odd jobs to do—jobs which were worth a few sen, and those few sen went to the relief fund. They went gleaning in the rice fields, and the produce of their gleaning was sold for the relief fund. It is needless to multiply instances. Groups which could not raise money contributed personal service. A good many of the packages that went to Manchukuo were made by Juniors. Many of them were actually carried to the nearest railway station on Junior's backs.

This would have been a sufficiently striking demonstration if it had been confined to the somewhat spectacular circumstances of the Manchukuo disaster: but this was not the case. In a number of provinces in the northern part of Japan last year, crop failures led to a chronic shortage of foodstuffs entailing considerable hardship for a period of many months for the inhabitants of these districts. The Juniors showed that they felt as definite a duty towards these sufferers as towards the flood victims. They started to work for them, and they went on working.

Such co-operation as this in emergency relief activities is of course only one phase of the work of the Junior Red Cross. It is perhaps the phase in which one can best see how far Red Cross members—whether children or adults—have been penetrated by the spirit of self-sacrifice which is at the basis of the Red Cross movement; and because the Japanese Juniors have given so good an account of themselves in this respect, the satisfaction of their leaders may be considered to be fully justified. But is it justified also on other accounts. It is justified by the success of the health phase of the movement, which enables the Japanese Red Cross to claim today that its Junior members are the healthiest group of children in the Empire. It is justified too, as Junior Red Cross leaders in other countries are fully aware, by the quality of the albums which represent the Japanese contribution to international school correspondence. Nobody who has examined a Japanese album is likely to forget the decorative quality of its contents, the obvious care and conscientiousness with which it has been compiled, or the real spirit of international friendliness evinced in the letter accompanying it.

The very real effort which the Junior Red Cross of Japan is making to spread this spirit of international friendliness is typified by an admirable publication which it has recently inaugurated and issues every month, giving extracts from the Junior Red Cross magazines of other countries all over the world. Copies of this publication were handed round at a recent meeting of Junior Red Cross leaders from different countries at League headquarters, who were unanimous in admiration of this novel method of stimulating one of the most important aspects of the Junior Red Cross ideal.

A delightful film entitled ''Vers l'amour de l'humanité''—it might be called ''Labours of Love'' in English—was made recently for the Japanese Red Cross. It tells a story in which the work of the Red Cross in Japan, both in the relief field and in regard to nursing work, is given prominence; but the hero of the film is a Junior, and the prologue contains some verses written by Viscount N. Matsudaira which might be rendered as follows:

A Japanese Junior's Creed

We, members of the Junior Red Cross,
Have duties it behoves us to perform:
The duty to be strong, to try to be wise,
To love our country, and to live for her.
The duty to live useful, honest lives,
To live in peace, and to aspire to peace.
The duty to be friends with foreign folk,
To learn their ways, and live as brothers
with them.

Such are the ideals upon which is based the work of the Junior Red Cross in Japan. Something has been said above of the results which have been achieved already in the name of these ideals. But to appreciate what the Junior Red Cross has really come to mean in the lives of the children of Japan, Japanese children must be seen with one's own eyes. Most fortunately, many of the leaders of the Red Cross movement in the different countries of the world will have the opportunity of seeing them next year on the occasion of the XVth International Red Cross Conference.

They will see them no doubt assembled in their thousands to greet them, as they assembled to greet the delegates to the Second Oriental Red Cross Conference in 1926. But it is to be hoped that some of them at least will also have the opportunity of seeing them in their schools, of seeing them at their daily tasks, and of getting a personal impression, not of the Juniors only, but also of the teachers under whose leadership they are growing up to feel themselves a part of the Red Cross movement, and to be worthy citizens of their Empire and worthy citizens of the world.

L. de GIELGUD.

THE EXAMPLE OF YOUTH

"BROTHERS, ALL BROTHERS :"
(Henri Dunant at Solferino.)

A group of Junior Red Cross leaders from different countries assembled in June at the headquarters of the League to exchange views and discuss some of the numerous problems which arise in their daily work. This meeting was the first of its kind, and indeed the first occasion which many of the participants had had to meet together since the Junior Red Cross Conference held in Geneva in 1929. The intervening four years have of course been years of great—and in some instances startling—changes, and when people meet again after such an interval there is bound to be a moment of embarrassment before the old relationships are re-established. But it is a moment only. Those who are working with the same ideal, carrying the same responsibilities, slip back easily into free and frank and friendly association based upon mutual respect and esteem.

It is to be hoped that one day it will be possible to have a Junior Red Cross meeting at which the delegates will be representative boys and girls from all over the world. When that time comes it cannot be doubted that their meeting will be marked by the same confident, comradely, intimate spirit which their elders manifested last June.

In looking back on the June meeting, one cannot help thinking of it first and foremost as simply a fresh manifestation of a feeling which is something more than a feeling of international friendliness: it was the feeling of a family reunion, of the kind which stimulates enthusiasm and eagerness for co-operation. When the delegates came together, each of them felt that the presence of the others was a direct help to all in making light of obstacles and overcoming difficulties.

One of the first questions studied was the contribution made by the Junior Red Cross during the last year or two to the development among children of activities of mutual help. The other aspects of the Junior programme have by no means been neglected, but special stress has been laid, during this period of crisis, on activities which aim at alleviating some of the suffering which the crisis has brought upon children. It has been said again and again that the Junior Red Cross ideal is an ideal of service, and the Juniors have fully lived up to this ideal. One would need a volume to describe all the different ways in which Junior Red Cross members have given service to those who are suffering from the depression. It has not been a matter only of material help—food and clothing, warmth and shelter: the Juniors have interpreted more widely, and in a sense more fundamentally than this, their mission of giving aid and comfort to the suffering. Their service has meant, more perhaps than anything else, bringing hope to the desperate, joy to the cheerless, a spirit of friendliness to boys and girls who had begun to feel that life was treating them too hardly and that the future before them was a grim and solitary one.

It is impossible to over-emphasize the importance of the spirit in which Juniors all over the world have sought to give this service. One child said recently: "When we help other children it is because we want them to share with us, not because we want to offer them charity". That is a spirit good for the giver and good for the receiver.

A striking feature of the Junior contribution towards the relief of the victims of the depression has been its practical character. When contact is made between a Junior group and a school whose pupils are in need of assistance, the business-like nature of the conversation is really impressive: "What we need chiefly is so and so... We can arrange to give you... We can manage to obtain..." It is all straight talk and plain speaking.

Passing to the more permanent features of the Junior Red Cross programme, the participants in the June meeting were able to note with satisfaction that the different activities of the Junior Red Cross continue to develop and that the principles on which these activities are based continue to be kept well to the forefront. The educational aspect of the movement remains prominent, and the Junior Red Cross has not only maintained but strengthened the unique position which it occupies in the educational world. School teachers continue to find that the movement affords them a lever by which it is easy to stimulate the activity of children and to make their lessons alive to them. Emphasis was laid by some of the speakers on the increasing influence which the Junior Red Cross enjoys in the teaching world, quoting a significant remark by a teacher: "I can no longer imagine a school without the Junior Red Cross".

In discussing the various phases of the health programme it was again their educational aspect which was most strongly stressed. It was pointed out that Juniors come to think of their health as a precious asset because it means that they are not a danger to others, but that being strong they can help others. The stress laid on this approach to the problem of health may be attributed to the fact that it restores the balance in relation to a problem which has caused some anxiety in educational circles: the problem of the mistaken ideas which may be given to school children if the

emphasis is laid too heavily on health for health's sake.

Much has been written about the splendid enthusiasm which Junior Red Cross members show in their various activities, and of this enthusiasm it would be impossible to speak too highly. But perhaps even more striking than their enthusiasm is the amazing way in which they have succeeded in the course of the last few years in establishing these activities on harmonious and balanced lines. It might seem at first glance as if enthusiasm and balance were incompatibles. One can only point to the facts, and remember that there is a paradox at the basis of almost every successful human endeavour.

The international school correspondence organized by the Junior Red Cross offers an admirable practical example of the application of this balance. The immediate purpose of this correspondence is of course to contribute to the development of friendly feelings between peoples. Let us look at an album.

The first thing we see is the message from the class which has compiled the album to the Juniors who will receive it. It is a friendly letter, inspired by obvious feeling of friendly interest, by an evident desire to reach across frontiers and learn to know better and like better those on the other side. And the succeeding pages tell stories of Red Cross activity and describe scenes of national life in terms which reveal at once patriotic fervour and international idealism. What more could be asked? How far this activity represents a real contribution to the cause of peace only time can tell. But what we can say with certainty is that the different Junior Red Cross groups in different countries, by their correspondence with one another, have established, and can be relied upon to maintain, an atmosphere of real confidence, real friendliness, and real co-operation. This means something, when it is remembered that there are twelve and a half million Junior Red Cross members in the world.

The contribution made by the leaders of the Junior Red Cross movement in the different countries deserves a heartfelt tribute. It is their merit that they have succeeded in drawing from the experimental phase, through which the movement necessarily went in its early days, the lessons which have made it possible to establish it today on a firm foundation. They have worked hard and they have worked cautiously, and the result has been that, while the movement has developed its remarkable extension numerically and geographically, there has gone on at the same time an intensive development involving an improvement in methods, a more and more satisfactory definition of the field to be covered, and an ever clearer realization of the mission of the Junior Red Cross in the world. It is astonishing to realize how fortunate the movement has been in avoiding what might have been serious difficulties and in steering clear of the perils into which it might have fallen.

Reverting again for a moment to the school correspondence albums, it is satisfactory to note that the members of the study group assembled at League headquarters last June were unanimous in feeling that their quality has vastly improved of late. Not so long ago the organization and work of the Red Cross itself occupied only a secondary place among the material which made up the contents of the albums. Unless one had known that they had been made up by Juniors, one might not in certain cases have been able to tell from internal evidence that the albums came from Red Cross groups at all. Now that has changed. There is an increasing tendency for the albums to describe the Junior Red Cross activities of the groups by which they are compiled and to include explanations of the ideas and methods, the successes and the failures, of a Junior Red Cross group as such. They contain questions addressed to the Juniors by whom they are to be received and read. The Red Cross spirit is abroad, and the albums carry it to the four corners of the earth.

All the activities of Junior Red Cross groups today show an ever-increasing consciousness on the part of Juniors of the privileges which they enjoy, and of the duties which are incumbent upon them, as an essential part of the Red Cross. All Junior Red Cross activities spring from the terms of Article 25 of the Covenant of the League of Nations—the article which defines the objectives of Red Cross peacetime activity as "the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering". They are moreover all activities of an auxiliary character, just as the Red Cross itself is an auxiliary organization established in the first instance to deal with emergency. As these characteristics of the movement become more clearly marked, the danger of conflict with other institutions working in adjoining fields has been eliminated and the ground has been prepared for frank and cordial co-operation with such bodies.

Parallel with that highly satisfactory evolution has run another: the interest taken in the Junior phase of Red Cross work has shown a steady tendency to increase among Red Cross people themselves all over the world. It is true that in most countries the Junior Red Cross has from the beginning been fostered and guided by the national Red Cross headquarters; but what was at first the hobby of a few enthusiasts has now grown to be a primary interest of Red Cross members all over the world.

It has been realized that the Red Cross ideal needs the support of the generations now growing up—the Junior members of today can, and must, become the backbone of the Red Cross of tomorrow. This can be assured if the adult members of the Red Cross keep in close contact with the Junior aspect of the movement, show their interest in it, and co-operate in its activities. It has been realized that while the Junior Red Cross can be relied upon to inculcate in its members a Red Cross spirit which will remain with them all their lives, the national Society as a whole must help to maintain their interest by finding opportunities for them to continue in Red Cross service when their school days are over.

At the beginning there were a few conservatives who felt certain doubts as to the wisdom of regarding school children as members of the Red Cross. These doubts have been swept away by the repeated evidence which has been given that these school-children are keenly alive to the best traditions of the Red Cross movement and only too anxious to base their work on the resolutions of International Red Cross Conferences. Both in the national and in the international field the progress realized in this respect has been remarkable. Reference was made at the June meeting to the excellent results obtained through the participation of Juniors in the Annual Convention of the American Red Cross; and deep satisfaction was expressed with the resolution concerning the Junior Red Cross adopted by the XIVth International Conference. It is especially gratifying to Junior leaders throughout the world to know that the XVth International Conference, which is to meet in Tokyo next year, is being planned so as to give a particularly prominent place to Junior Red Cross questions. It may be remembered that, at the last meeting of the Board of Governors of the League, the hope was expressed in one of the resolutions that each delegation to the XVth Conference will include among its members an expert in Junior Red Cross questions, and that a special Commission shall be constituted to discuss Junior Red Cross problems at the Conference.

There can be no doubt as to the value of such meetings as that which took place in Paris last June. It is to be hoped that many of the same people will be able to participate in the discussions at Tokyo. But when Junior Red Cross problems are the order of the day neither the place nor the circumstances are of fundamental importance. What counts most of all is the spirit in which the problems are attacked. That spirit is always and everywhere the same spirit of friendliness, of co-operation and service.

Georges MILSOM,
Director, Junior Red Cross Division,
League of Red Cross Societies

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

Meeting of Executive Committee

As announced in the last issue of the Bulletin, the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies has been convened to meet in Paris on October 30th next. Below is a list of the subjects tabled for discussion:

1. Minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Report of the Secretary General for the period April-October 1933.
3. Report of Col. Draudt, Vice Chairman, on co-operation between the League and the International Red Cross Committee.
4. Reports of the Finance Committee and Treasurer-General: Receipts and expenditures, Jan. 1st-Sept. 30th, 1933. Contributions received and promised for 1933 and 1934. Budget of the League for 1934.
5. Expiration in 1934 of the lease of 2,Avenue Vélasquez. Plans for future housing.
6. Preparation of the XVth International Red Cross Conference; draft agenda for XIVth meeting of the Board of Governors (Tokyo, October 1934).
7. Draft report of Mr. de Gielgud, Under-Secretary General, on the Red Cross situation in the Far East (Board of Governors' Resolution IV, 1930).
8. Co-operation of the League in the work of the International Relief Union.
9. Co-operation of the League in the Florence Nightingale International Foundation.
10. Date of the next meeting.

Board of Governors

The Ecuadorian Red Cross Society has informed the League Secretariat of the nomination of General D. Angel I. Chiriboga as its representative on the Board of Governors, in succession to Señor D. Isidro Ayora.

Contributions to League Budget

Since the list published in the last issue of the Bulletin, the following contributions have reached the Secretariat of the League:

Canadian Red Cross	1,000 dollars
Chinese Red Cross.	5,320 French francs
Venezuelan Red Cross	2,000 French francs

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Vth Biennial Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations.

It is now several years since the Junior Red Cross movement has been recognized as an educational factor which has its place in the international conferences of the World Federation of Education Associations.

This year, as at previous meetings, the League was represented by M. Georges Milsom, Director of the Junior Red Cross Division, who is also Vice-Chairman of the Health Section of the World Federation, and who presided over the meetings of this Section in the absence of its Chairman, Dr. C. E. Turner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Health Section discussed the following subjects:

The Health Examination of School Children.
Health Training for Teachers.
Play Activities in Relation to Health.

It will be seen that these subjects are of great interest to the Junior Red Cross and in the course of the discussions the methods of the Junior Red Cross were described and explanations were given which the delegates received with understanding and sympathy. The following resolutions were voted by the Health Section and adopted by the W. F. E. A.:

1. "The W. F. E. A. deplores the continued high mortality and morbidity among children of pre-school age, und urges that the school health services of all countries should be extended to cover the whole of the pre-school period.

2. "In view of the fundamental importance of the health of the school child, the W. F. E. A. urges those Governments of the world which have not done so, to make such provision for examination and treatment in connection with the schools as will protect the health of the school child.

3. "The W. F. E. A. feels that the training of teachers in hygiene and other health subjects is, in many countries, quite inadequate to the importance of these subjects. It therefore desires to urge that the courses of training for teachers should, in all countries, contain provisions for giving suitable and sufficient instruction to student teachers in these most important subjects.

4. "This meeting of the 5th Biennial Conference of the W. F. E. A. re-affirms the belief in the value of play for the full and harmonious development of the child and calls upon every nation to provide the necessary facilities for such development."

The close collaboration existing between the Department of Home and School and the Health Section of the W. F. E. A. gave further opportunities for describing the work of the Junior Red Cross to large and diversified audiences. The 3rd General Meeting of the W. F. E. A. was a joint session of the Department of Home and School and the Health Section, at which M. Milsom gave an address on the Junior Red Cross and Health Education Throughout the World. At the invitation of Mrs. Reeve, Chairman of the Department of Home and School, he also gave an address at one of its sessions on The Social Programme of the Junior Red Cross, which was followed by a discussion.

In addition to the more formal statements concerning the Junior Red Cross and its programme, a large number of Irish teachers who attended the Conference personally asked for information about the movement and showed themselves very much interested in it.

International Relief Union.

The following passages are quoted from a letter addressed by the League of Nations to the President of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union on August 25th last:

" ... It is not only with alacrity but with the keenest sympathy that the Secretariat of the League of Nations has, from the very first, wished to associate itself with the efforts which were designed to ensure the successful outcome of your generous initiative. If, therefore, I welcome with the liveliest satisfaction the delicate expression of your gratitude, I would like at the same time to assure you of the very great interest with which the Secretariat will follow the future developments of that splendid work of international solidarity...

"... You may rest assured that the report to the Assembly on the work of the League since its last session will contain a statement in regard to the constitution of the International Relief Union and the first session of its General Council and Executive Committee.

"For the Secretary General of the League of Nations :

(*Signed*) PILOTTI,
Under Secretary-General."

China International Famine Relief Commission.

At the annual assembly, held on May 26th and 27th last, resolutions were passed defining the general lines of the Commission's activity in the event of disaster and the precautionary measures to be taken in the intervals between disasters. This preventive programme foreshadows the building of roads, irrigation work and the improvement of the economic status of rural inhabitants through the establishment of co-operative societies.

The Vorarlberg Landslide.

Three of the most fertile valleys of the picturesque Vorarlberg region were visited by disaster on August 12th last. A succession of storms of unprecedented violence swelled the mountain torrents, bringing down avalanches of stone and rubble, and laying bare large tracts of rich meadowland and pasturage. At Vaudans, five people lost their lives, five others being badly hurt. Several peasants lost all their belongings and, in many cases, their land as well.

A relief committee was formed locally to lend what help it could to the stricken inhabitants, but the resources at its disposal were inadequate to meet more than the most pressing needs.

BOOK REVIEWS

Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge, published in French at Geneva by the International Red Cross Committee. — Summary of the August, 1933, number:

Old and New Headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee, by Etienne Clouzot, Chief of Secretariat. — *VIIth International Congress of Army Medical and Pharmaceutical Services*, by Col. J. Thomann, Chief Pharmacist of the Swiss Army.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AGAINST GAS WARFARE.

CHRONICLE: *Children's Fête in Madagascar. — Third International Hospital Conference. — International Child Welfare Congress.*

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Hospital Organization and Management, by Captain J. E. Stone, M. C., F. S. A. A., F. S. S., F. R. Econ. S., Faber and Faber, London. 2nd edition 1932.

Mr. Stone, formerly chief accountant of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and now Secretary of the Birmingham Hospital Centre, is one of the foremost authorities of the day on hospital questions. His book HOSPITAL ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL CONTROL has been adopted as the vade mecum of hospital accountancy services. In another work, covering a wider range, he surveys from the practical angle the different functions of hospitals: their multifarious departments, their constitution, administration, staff, sources of revenue, construction, purchasing system, accountancy, legal status, their relations *inter se* and with the outside world.

Although primarily British in origin, this documentation also covers the United States. Mr. Stone has made excellent use of the world-wide contacts afforded by his functions as Chairman of the Permanent Study Commission on Accountancy of the International Hospital Association.

The second edition of his book on HOSPITAL ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT is the fruit of many years of experience and constitutes a reliable guide to all the working details of that intricate mechanism which the hospital has become today.

As Sir Arthur Stanley, Lord Onslow and the late Viscount Cave state in their prefaces to the book, Captain Stone has rendered an inestimable service to hospitals all over the world by sharing with them, in so systematic, thorough and practical a form the treasures of his wide personal experience.

Tuberculosis of the Lungs, by S. L. Piplani, John Bale Sons and Danielsson Ltd., Oxford House, London, W. Pp. 205, illus. Price 15/-

This is an interesting example of the "semi-popular" scientific treatise and deals, as its title indicates, with every conceivable aspect of pulmonary tuberculosis, beginning with the microbe, the lung, the infection, predisposing factors, evolution of the disease and concluding with methods of treatment, medical and surgical.

In clear and simple language the author passes in review all the scientific aspects of the problem, even the most technical details being rendered fully intelligible to the profane.

This book may be warmly recommended to the average cultured individual requiring something more than a mere elementary notion of the subject.

Second International Conference of Social Work (Frankfort-on-Main 1932), Karlsruhe, Braun, 1933.

In the proceedings of the Second International Conference of Social Work, just published, will be found *in extenso* the speeches delivered at the plenary sessions and the discussions of the six Commissions. Each speech is reproduced in the language used by the speaker, but the findings of the Commissions and the closing addresses are given in English, French and German. The minutes of the meetings of the International Committee of Social Work Schools are published as an annexe. The preface (in three languages) retraces the history of the International Welfare Congresses and of the International Conferences of Social Work, and gives the programme of the Third Conference, which is to meet at Oxford in 1936. The admirable manner in which this volume has been prepared does credit to its editors, Professor Polligkeit and Frau Dr. Eiserhardt.

Bibliothèques populaires et Loisirs ouvriers, dossiers de la coopération intellectuelle. International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris 1933.

At the request of the International Labour Office, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has made a collection of important data on public libraries in different countries of Europe, the United States, Mexico and Japan.

In this book may be found details relating to the organization of public libraries, the training of librarians, the education of readers, and different methods employed for developing the taste for reading. Red Cross Societies will be particularly interested in the chapters on children's libraries, rural and travelling libraries, libraries for seamen, libraries for hospital patients and inmates of mental institutions.

Wasser-Rettung (Life-Saving), Manual for the Use of Rescuers of Drowning Persons, by Dr. Albert Keck. Verlag von Alwin Fröhlich, Leipzig, 1933.

All the contingencies liable to arise in saving a person from drowning are dealt with in masterly fashion in this excellent and well illustrated manual. Adepts of aquatic sports may find in its pages a wealth of valuable hints which they would do well to follow, not only in their own interests but in those of the persons whom they may be called upon to rescue. In addition to technical directions as to the actual process of rescue and different methods of artificial respiration, the author explains the procedure to be followed in rescuing persons from ice accidents.

It is to be hoped that arrangements will soon be made to have this manual translated into several languages, as it is too valuable to be confined solely to one group of countries.

Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, 4th edition. Published by the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. 1933. Price 75 cents paper bound, $1,40 cloth bound.

Into the original text of this manual, published in 1913, have been incorporated, from time to time, the pertinent scientific facts gained during twenty years of progress in the fields of health and hygiene, sanitation, medicine and nursing. The subjects of personal hygiene, infant and child care, the control and prevention of communicable diseases, and simple procedures in the home care of the sick, are treated so simply as to be intelligible to every member of the community. This textbook forms the basis of all the American Red Cross courses in home hygiene and care of the sick which, since their foundation, have trained 684,000 persons in these subjects.

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